#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OLD FAMILIES OF NEW-YORK

THE SCHUYLERS AND THEIR CONNECTIONS.

COLONIAL NEW-YORK, Philip Schuyler and His Family. By GEORGE W. SCHUYLER, 2 vols. 8vc, pp. xt., 509; iv., 530. Charles Scribner's Sons. When Mr. Schayler began this work his chief if not his only purpose was to make a record of the genealogy of his family. It seemed convenient to add to this an illustrative sketch of the history of the province; and so the task grew under the er's hands until, after eight years' labor, it has resulted in a valuable contribution to our colonial history. It begins with a summary account of the settlement, development, difficulties, social and political changes, etc., etc., of New-Netherlands and New-York down to the period of the Revolution ; and although the materials upon which Mr. Schuyler depends are not new, he assures us that he has made an independent use of them, going back to original sources, and sometimes correcting the mistakes of other writers. This introductory matter, which fills about one hundred pages, is both comprehensive and detailed, and will give the reader great help in understanding the elaborate biographical chapters. Some errors will be quickly recognized by students of American history. The Cabots did not sail "down along the coast from Newfoundland to Florida"; neither of them went further south than Cape Hatteras It was not "Gosnal," but Captam Bartholomew Gosnold, who tried to establish a co'ony on one of the Elizabeth Islands in 1602. Adriaen Block was not the arst European to visit Narragansett and Buzzard's Bay and Cape Cod. Gostold had preceded him at all these points; Champlain had given the name of the White Cape to Cape Cod; and the Dutchman Cornelius May was before him at Martha's Vineyard. The description of the grants by King James I. to the London and Plymouth Companies is incorrect. According to Mr. Sennyler, the King gave "to the first the country south of the Potomac, to the second, the territory north of the liudson, graciously leaving the lands between in possession of their native owners." The grant to the London Company covered the territory from Cape Fear to the eastern end of Long Island, and that to the Plymbuth Company reached from Delaware Bay to Nova Scotia. Instead of any land being left between them, the two patents overlapped. These errors are not material, however, to the real subject of the book, and they can readily be corrected in a

Liter edition. It is not surprising that a Schuyler should be tempted to treat the history of his family as a considerable part of the history of New-York. In the early days of the Dutch rule two Schuylers, sup posed to have been brothers, came to New-Amsterdam, and their name has ever since been one of the most prominent in the records of the colony, the province, and the State. They have filled many public employments and have enjoyed considerable wealth and social position. By intermarriage they are connected with numerous old families some not less distinguished than their own-with the Bleeckers, Cuylers, De Peysters, Gansevoorts, Forts. Hamiltons, Lausings, Livingstons, Staatses, Ten Broecks, Van Courtlandts, Van Rensselaers and Verplancks. With the Van Rensselaers their alliances have always been exceedingly close. The Duke of La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, who wrote a book of travels in the United States at the close of the last century, reported that the union of Schuylers and Van Rensselaers made an irresistible power in the State of New-York, the Schuylers furnishing the brains and the Van Rensselaers the money. The Schuylers, however, did not lack money of their They were a thrifty and long-headed race How fast they spread themselves over the land may be guessed from the fact that although the author of these volumes has undertaken to deal only with the descendants of the elder of the two original immigrants, the entries under the name of Schuyler in his index are so numerous as to fill ten clo columns; and the tertility of the family at the present day is apparently far from being exhausted. Mr. Schuyler gives one or two amusing instances of the weaknesses of other genealogists. It has been alleged that the Van Courtlandts derive their name and descent from the Dukes of Conrland, and that their American ancestor was a distinguished privy councillor of Holland who came out as secretary to the first Dutch Governor. This tale has even found admission to the pages of Burke's " Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Schuyler shows it to be a pure myth. The first American Van Courtlandt, Olof Stevense, came out to New-Amsterdam as a private soldier in 1637, and five years later married Anneke Lookermans, whose brother, Govert, had been cook's mate on the yacht St. Martyn. The Forts are descendants of a French immigrant, Jean Le Fort, who had an Liberté, always joined with his name in old documents; but zealous genealogists have insisted upon carrying the family back to one Jan Fort Orangien. whose marriage is recorded at New-Amsterdam in 1641. Unfortunately this person proves to have been a native African slave of the West India Company who was manumitted by Director Kieft in 1644, and Fort Orangien (i. e., Fort Orange, or Albany) was not his name, but his sobriquet. In fact, the modern equivalent of "Jan Fort Orangien" would be "Albany Jack." Frederick Philipse, the founder of the manor of Philipsburg, and at the time of his death the richest man in America, is said in Bolton's "History of Westehester County to have been a descendant of a certain "Viscount Felyps, of Bohemia." He was in reality a carpenter in the service of the West India Company, and it is not even known what his family name was; "Philipse" only means "sen of Philip" The old Dutch were sp ing in the use of surnames; the son, except on occasions of formality, contented himself with adding se to his father's Christian name and writing it after his own; and sometimes even this mark of the family was dispensed with. Frederick Philipse is called in a document quoted by Mr. Schuyler simply "Frederick, the Honorable Company's late carpenter." The first of the American Schuylers was generally known as Philip Pieterse, and for many years he continued to write his name in that way except in signing con-tracts and deeds, when he wrote it Philip Pieterse Schuyler. Pieter Adriaense was undoubtedly the usual designation of a tavernkeeper mentioned by Mr. Schuyler who enjoyed the truly beautiful though perhaps fatigning name of Pieter Adriaense Sorgemakelyk Van Woggelum. The name of Dirk Wessels often oc ars in the records of the city and province, and few would suspect that he was the ancestor of the Ten Broecks, both the lutionary general and the modern horse-bree His futl name was Dirk Wesselse ten Broe Diedrich Knickerbocker ir-reverently translates this "Dick Ten Breeches"; but Jacob Leisler, in a letter to the Governor of Boston, treats it still worse, for he writes it,

Very few of the first settlers of New-York were persons of consideration The original Dutch establishment was a poor trading post, not even a colony, hardly more than a station for collecting hides and furs from the Indians; and when permanent agricultural settlements were at last attempted it was long before they prospered. When we read of the ancestors of some of our well-known families that they were "successful merchants" of New-Amsterdam, we may remember that a "merchant" in the old Dutch days was usually -at least in the beganning-a small dealer, not above selling a pennyworth of candles or a bottle of rum over his counter; although it was probably by the barter in beaver-skins that he made most of his money. The West India Company attempted to keep the trade in their own hands, and there was little in their service to attract the better class of adventurers. The establishment of the quasi-manorial system, under the patroons, was not entirely successful, but it brought men of wealth and consideration into personal relations with the colony. Under this system proprietors to be known as patroous (patrons) were authorized to acquire large tracts of land by purchase from the Indians within the limits of the Company's territory, on condition of establishing thereon a colony of not less than fifty persons. The patroon was a kind of feudal lord, with the right to administer justice, appoint civil and military officers, settle clergymen, etc., and the colonists were tenants who owed him service for a term of years. The privileges of a patroon were at first restricted to members of the West India Company, and several of the directors and haste to take advantage of them. Godyn, probably by the barter in beaver-skins that he made

Bloemmart and five or six others acquired a tract on the Delaware; Michael Paauw bought lands on the west side of the Hudson opposite Manhattan Island, and called the territory Pavonia. A few years later he also acquired Staten Island. De Vrice, Melyn, and others, were concerned in similar enterprises. None of these patroons, however, prospered, and the first to affect a permanent manorial establishmeat was Killian Van Rensselaer, who in partnership with several of his brother directors, including the historian. De Lact, bought lands on both sides of the Hudson, including the sites of Albany and Troy, and in 1330 sent out a wellorganized and fully equipped colony. When he died, in 1646, Rensselaerwyck, as it was called, covered a territory forty-eight by twenty-four miles in extent, besides another tract of sixty-two thousand acres; and over two hundred colonists had been sent out from Holland. The Van Rensselaers were persons of note in Holland; Killian was a reputable banker and general merchant, and a dealer in precious stones. There is a tradition, but no proof, that he visited America. Four of his sons came here; two returned to Holland; a third, Jeremiah, was superintendent of the county for sixteen years, and married a Van Courtinnat. Nicolaus, the fourth son, took orders in both the Dutch and the English Church, and exercised the ministry in New-York, where he was involved in violent ecclesiastical quarrels, on account of his double ordinamarried a Schuyler. Johannes, the eldest son of Killian, and the second patroon, was never in this country. After the transfer of New-Amsterdam to the English the Van Renoselaers were confirmed in most of their rights and privileges, the colony of Rensselaerwyck being erected into a manor, governed according to English usage, with Killian, son of Johannes, as lord of the manor. The vilinge of Beverwyck which had grown up in the shadow of the old Fort Orange, and the jurisdiction of which had been in dispute, was now detached from the manor, and the next year it was incorporated as the city of Albany. The intermarriages of the Van Rensselaers and the Schuylers became very frequent during the next few generations, and the wife of Stephen Van Rensselaer, the eighth and last of the patroons and sixth lord of the manor, was a daughter of General Philip Schuyler of the Revolution. It was the Revolution which put an end to the manorical system. Mr. Schuyler gives an interesting sketch of Stephen Van Rensselaer, who was always addressed as Patroon as long as he lived.

He had a splendid estate. Although somewhat diminished in its original extent, there were several townships on each side of the river. Its on ture, his descent from a long line of ancestors, his wealth and his connections, combined with a gentle temper and unassuming manners, made him a getleman, and gave him a legip position. He now entered upon the work of in-provement with zeal and intelligence. Large tracts of manorial lands were yet without inhabitants. Various causes had prevented their development. The antagonism of the West India Company, the frequent Indian wars, the long Freuch wars, the war of the fievolation, but chiefly the often-recurring periods when, for many years at a time, the estate was in the hands of rustees or administrators, had retarded the growth of the colony and prevented immigration. He now offered inducements to farmers to settle on his lands. Rentals were placed so low that they yielded only one or two per cent on a fair valuation. In many instances farms were offered rent free for a term of years. On such terms he found little difficulty in securing tenants. The country had just emerged from an exhausting war, and many of the inhabitants were too poor to buy farms of their own. The best lands in the State were in the hands of large proprietors, or were held by speculators at high prices, or were still in the possession of the native owners, so that people able to buy were precluded. Under such circumstances, farms offered on the terms of Van Renss lace's were quickly taken up, and it was not long before the greater part of the lands on both sides of the river were under cultivation.

Having secured an income sofficient for his He had a splendid estate. Although somewhat

tion.

Having secured an income sufficient for his moderate wants, and placed his business in the hands of careful agents and clerks, he had leisure to devote to other objects. He united, in 1787, with the church of his fathers, of which he was an active and conscientions member, and for many years an officer. In the militia, in 1786, he was a major of infantry, and two years after promoted to a colonelcy. In 1801 he was made Major-General of

Rensselaer resigned his command, and retired to private life.

day was turned into a serious disaster. Van Rensselaer resigned his command, and retired to private infe.

After the war was closed he was again placed upon the canal commission, and was appointed its chairman. The Legislature of 1816 imaginated the work of the canals—the Eric and the Champfain—and they were completed in 1825, during which time Van Rensselaer was presided tof the Board.

He was twice nominated by his perty for Governor of the State, in 1801 and 1813. The last time he was defeated by less than four thousand votes. Had he been as well-known in other parts of the State as at Albany, his home, the result would have been different. He was member of the Assembly in 1818, and elected to the Congress of the United States in 1823, to fill a vacancy, and twice recleted for full terms. At the close of his last term, March, 1825, he retired from political life. In 1819 he was elected Regent of the University of the State of New-York, and was subsequently its Chancellor until his death. Interested in agriculture, he promoted the interests of the State Agricultural Society, and was its president in 1820. He caused a geological survey to be made along the fine of the canal from Albany to Buffalo, and on another line commencing in Massachusetts. From the information and data collected on these surveys, he was convinced there was need of more technical education. To supply the deficiency he established the Rensselaer Institute at Troy.

He was a liberal patron of the various benevolent societies of the day, in many of which he held official positions. His private clarities were large, and were yearly increasing to the close of his life. There were few men who were so liberal in all directions as Stephen Van Reusselaer, the last of the Patroons. His life was full of activities and good works. In all positions, as a large landed proprietor with tenants counted by the thousand, as a politician and a leading member of a strong and respectable party, as an officer in the church, as a private citizen, he proved himse

The Philip Schuyler with whom the present volumes begin, and who was probably the elder of the two brothers from whom all the American Schuylers trace their descent, came from Amsterdam some time before 1650, and settled at Beverwyck (Albany) as a farmer and trader. No trace has been found of the family in Holland, and it is fair to presume therefore that they were of humble rank, but Philip soon became a person of consideration in the colony, married a daughter of the resident-director of Rensselactwyck, and began to speculate largely in lands. He bought of one of the Van Rensselaers the "bowery," or farm known as The Flatts, near Albany, which may be regarded as the family homestead. The old house is still standing-or at least a part of it, for the front was destroyed by fire a hundred years ago, but restored in the original style-ard it has always been occu-

pied by a Schuyler.

Alyda, daughter of Philip Schnyler, married, first the Rev. Nicolaus Van Rensselner, and secondly, Robert Livingston, founder of the Livingston manor at Clermont. From the old records it would appear as if his life must have been wholly occupied with contentions. I ord Bellomont even attempted. but without success, to connect him with the piracles of Captain Kald. The acquisition of land was his ruling passion.

was his ruling passion.

Few men in colonial days were more successful than Robert Living ton. A younger son of a poor exiled clerayman, he came to this country with nothing but his hands and his brains on which to depend for future advancement. In less than a year after his arrival in Albany he was in possession of an oil ce which gave, in fees, a respectable income. Other officers were created by Governor Dongan apparently for his sole benefit. The first, he held for nearly fifty years, when he resigned it with the others into the hands of his son. He was successful as a trader when he chose to lovest in merchandise. As a Government contracter, none could compete with him. By economy in his expenses he accumulated money, and having money le had good credit with business men when he found it profitable to use it. On his manor he for the subsistence of troops or other hodies of men. He could furnish supplies cheaper and better than his contemporaries, and make more money. His prosterity made him the cavy of competitors, who spated no pains to disseminate distrust and suspicton, as that Government officials were ready at times to accure him of psculation. Yet there is no evidence on record that he did not adhere to the Government are specimens of neatness and a neat a countant. The bills he rendered to the Government are specimens of neatness and accuracy. His great ambition was to secure and accuracy. His great ambition was to secure and a next a countact. The bills he rendered to the Government are specimens of neatness and accuracy. His great ambition was to secure an estate equal to the largest. He may have been prudent to meanness, but that he was dishenest in his transactions is hardly possible. His motto seems to have been, "economy in expenses, honesty in business." By these means he obtained what he desired—an estate large for the times, which became within the next two or three generations the second largest in the State. His descendants for some generations were as noted for their intelligence, wealth and patriotism as their ancestor was for his accumulations. Peter Schuyler (1657-1724), the son of Philip

Pieterse, was one of the most remarkable members of the family, and a large proportion of the present work is devoted to an account of him. He was the first Mayor of Albany, colonel in the militia, and head of the Board of Indian Commissioners; and he obtained an influence over the savages which no other representative of the English Power, except Sir William Johnson, ever enjoyed. The Indians, who were warmly attached to him, called him " Quidor " (Keeder), a corruption of Peter. Schayler came to the front at a critical time. The confederacy of the Five Nations had overthrown the Hurons and Algonquins, among whom the French had planted many Christian communities; they had massacred priests and proselytes, burned the villages, and lriven the wretched remnant of the conquered tribes to the St. Lawrence; and now they were to be the cause of war between the French and English. Occupying the wilderness between Albany and the St. Lawrence, which both countries claimed and neither occupied, each sought to make of the Five Nations a barrier against the encroachments of the other. The policy of the French vacillated somewhat between hostility and friendship, but as a general thing they sought to establish an ascendancy by means of missionary enterprise. There was no lack of Jesuits and others, tendy to devote themselves to this perilous task, among the warlike tribes who had just murdered their brethren and dispersed the converts; but they were not always in accord with the military and civil authorities at Quebec about the proper mode of procedure. Frontenac, the abless of the Canadian Governors, desired that the missionaries should "Frenchify" the savages by making Christians of them, but the pr. sts insisted that the only way to keep them Christians was to avoid Frenchilying them, intercourse with the whites invariably proving their rain. They preferred, therefore, to gather them in Christian villages and let them work out their own material improvement under the infinences of religion.

infantry, and two years after promoted to a coloneley. In 1801 he was made Major-General of avairy.

In polities he was a Federalist. He was elected to the Assembly of 1789, and from 1734 to 1796 was a State Senator. In 1795 he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and again in 1798. At the last election be laid no opponent, having been nominated by both parties. In 1808-39-10 he was araun Member of Assembly. The question whether the lakes and fludson River could be connected by a canal rid for many years received attention. In 1810 the Legislature appointed a commission to explore the route and report at the next session. Mr. Van Roas selaer was a member of the Commission, and with others made the tour on horseback in the summer of 1810. The report interested the Legislature, and another commission was appointed to consider all matters relating to inland navigation, of which aiso he was a member. The war of 1812 occurred, and delayed the project.

When war was declared Le was offered the command of the army on the northern frontiers. Aithough opposed to the war as prematare, he promptly accepted. He was quickly at his post, and proceeded to organize the army. This was a difficult task. It was composed of militar, not of regular solders. Difficult as it was, he soon hal a force sufficient in numbers to have overcent the Province of Upper Canada, had it been officered with men of contage and military knowledge. The battle of Queenstown was fought and won; but it intimately lost, because the militain large numbers refused to fight. The early victory fater in the day was furned into a serious disaster. Van Rensselaer resigned his command, and retired to private life. The policy of the Butch and English was more without much suffering to the English settlers but with considerable loss to the French; and during the wars he was able more than once to turn commanded sometimes in person, and displayed considerable ability. A letter of his to the Canadian Governor-General, Vaudreuil, on the subject of the employment of Indians in war has often been published. He writes:

often been published. He writes:

"You will pardon me, if I tell you that I am disgusted when I think, that a war which is carried on by Christian princes, who, by the example and the practice left by their noble ancestors, are bound to observe the most rigid rules of honor and generosity, should degenerate into savage and reckless barbarity. I cannot conserve how it is possible to put an end to the war by such means. I wish every one were of my opinion on this subject; some there are, and I doubt not but there must be many others. I should be very glad to induce you to participate in my sentiments, which are prompted by a principle of generosity and honor."

This would be more impressive if Schuyler himself

a This would be more impressive if Schuyter himself had not so often done what he condemns. Both parties used Indians without scruple, as allies or enlisted soldiers, and the sentiment of the time did not condemn them. Mr. Schuyler gives the following summary of Peter Schuyler's services:

His chief service to his country was his management of Indian affairs, which continued nearly forty years. During this time his pradence in council and his acknowledged authority among the council and his acknowledged authority among the Five Nations saved the province from serious disasters. To him the people were indebted for peace and prosperity for the first eight years of the long war from 1702 to 1713; to his timely warnings several villages and settlements of Massachusetts attributed their safety from the tomahawk and scalping knife. For a time Massachusetts forgot that he was a Dutchman.

As soon as he became of age to enter into public life, he seems to have been more usaful as an agent to transact this peculiar business than any of his contemporaries, and from the time he was appointed Mayor by Governor Dongan until his death, except for a brief interval, he was at the head of the Indian Board. His maternal granufather and his father laid the foundation for his success in this

Mayor by Governor Dongan until his death, except for a brief interval, he was at the head of the Indian Board. His maternal granufather and his father laid the foundation for his success in this branch of the public service. It had been their policy to deal with the indians as men, and not as brantes; in all their intercourse with them they were guided by the principles of kindness and justice, and never look advantage of their ignorance to wrong them. Peter Schuyler pursued the same line of conduct, and thus in time acquired an influence over them inferior to none who succeeded him. He never conformed to their habits or mode of life, or forgot that he was a Christian; occasionally he admitted their sachems to his table, and treated them as men entitled to the courtesies of civilized life; he contracted no morganatic marriage with an Indian beauty, that through her family and friends he might strengthen and extend his influence; he did not paint and dress himself as an Indian brave, and as such sink to their level. When he led 800 Indian warriors into Albany and passed in review before Governor Hunter, he was dressed in the uniform of a militia colonel, and not in the warpaint and feathers of an Indian chief. He preserved his own self-respect and the affections of his family by appearing what he was, while he strove by example and instruction to temper the cruel dispositions of savages with mercy and to soften their character with Christian virtues. As in the time of his father, his large farm-buildings were always open for their accommodation, and his granaries and store-coms were never locked against their hanger. He was not loved by the Mohawks alone, although his intercourse with them was more frequent because they were near, but the sachems and warriors of the more distant cantons sought his hospitality and at times were welcome guests on his farm for weeks.

The Indian mode of fighting did not indicate corage, yet the confederates were among the bravest people of the world; courage was with them a cardina

bravery of Peter Schnyler gave him as much influence as his kindness and benevolence. They had known him lead his men to the attack when the odds were against era, and "push the enemy by mere strength of ara"; when to falter would have been disaster and death; by their side they had known him endure hunger and fatigue while pursuing their fleeing enemy. They had seen his courage in battle, and knew him to be brave; and for this they admired and loved him.

Of his large transportage in lead, the most import bravery of Peter Schuyler gave him as much

Of his large transactions in land the most importaut was the purchase from the Indians of what is known as the Saratoga patent, in which he had as partners Cornelis Van Dyck, John Johnson Bleecker, Johannes Wendell, Dirk Wessells, David Schuyler and Robert Livingston. The deed and the subsequent patent from Governor Dongan cover the land on both sides of the Hudson from what is now Mechanicsville to Battenkill, a tract estimated at the time to extend twenty-two miles north and south and twelve miles east and west. Peter Schuyler married, first, Engeltie Van Schaiek, and

VORABLE PURCHASES IN EUROPE, WE HAVE DECIDED TO SELL OUR FURS AT AN secondly, Maria Van Rensselaer. General Philip Schuyler of the Revolution was a nephew of "Quidor" Schuyler, his father being Johannes, sixth son of Philip Picterse. His mother was a Van Cortlandt and his wife a Van Rensselaer; two of his children married Van Rensselaers and another was the wife of Alexander Hamilton. Our author gives his biography somewhat briefly but THE SAME DESIGNS IN SEAL PLUSH AND BROCADES, TRIMMED AND PLAIN, HINK AND ERMINE LINED CIRCULARS, DOLMANS AND NEWMARK-ETS, FURAND SILK LINED, SHOULDER CAPES, IN SEALSKIN, OTTER BLUCK FOX. LYNX, BEAVER, C., FURAND SILK LINED, LADIES COLLARS AND CLEES, STOLES AND MUFES; GENTLEMEN'S FUR COATS, CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES, AND A COMPLETE ASSOCIATED TO SERIE HERE ASSOCIATED TO SERIE AND PARALORS, FUR TRIMDINGS IN ALL THEIR VARIETY. sufficiently, and replies with energy to the reflections upon his military career which Mr. Bancroft introduced into his history.

We have no space to trace the fortunes of the less distinguished members of the family commemorated in this remarkable book. Among them and their connections by marriage the teader will find many familiar names, and the actors in some interesting adventures. Anneke Jans was one of their early connections, and a clear history of the famous litigation of which she seems to be the perennial spring is one of Mr. Schuyler's useful contributions to history. Upon the whole, we can say, not merely that this is a work which no Schuyler's library should be without, but that of all the genealogical books we ever examined it has the smallest proportion of duil pages.

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